ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In the Matter of the Mortgage Broker License of:

REGAL MORTGAGE COMPANY DBA REGAL ONLINE MORTGAGE AND DAVID WARE, PRESIDENT

10105 E. Via Linda, Suite 103 Scottsdale, AZ 85258 No. 09F-BD049-BNK

SUPERINTENDENT'S FINAL DECISION AND ORDER OF REVOCATION

Petitioners.

The Superintendent of Financial Institutions (the "Superintendent") having reviewed the record in this matter, including the Administrative Law Judge Decision attached and incorporated herein by this reference, adopts the Administrative Law Judge's Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and recommended decision as follows:

ORDER

IT IS ORDERED that Petitioners' Mortgage Broker License Number MB 0904728 is revoked effective as of the date of this Order.

IT IS FURTHERED ORDERED that Petitioners shall pay a civil money penalty in the amount of \$10,000.00 within forty-five (45) days of the effective date of this Order.

NOTICE

The parties are advised that this Order becomes effective immediately and the provisions of this Order shall remain effective and enforceable except to the extent that, and until such time as, any provision of this Order shall have been modified, terminated, suspended, or set aside by the Superintendent or a court of competent jurisdiction.

DATED this 27th day of August, 2009.

Felecia Rotellini

Superintendent of Financial Institutions

1	ORIGINAL filed this 271 day of August, 2009 in the office of:
2 3	Felecia Rotellini, Superintendent of Financial Institutions Arizona Department of Financial Institutions
3	ATTN: June Beckwith
4	2910 North 44th Street, Suite 310
5	Phoenix, Arizona 85018
6	COPY mailed same date to:
7	Lewis Kowal, Administrative Law Judge
8	Office of the Administrative Hearings 1400 West Washington, Suite 101
	Phoenix, AZ 85007
9	
10	Craig A. Raby, Assistant Attorney General Office of the Attorney General
l 1	1275 West Washington
12	Phoenix, AZ 85007
13	Robert D. Charlton, Assistant Superintendent
	Chris Dunshee, Senior Examiner
14	Arizona Department of Financial Institutions 2910 N. 44th Street, Suite 310
15	Phoenix, AZ 85018
16	AND COPY MAILED SAME DATE by
17	Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to:
18	Regal Mortgage Company
	dba Regal Online Mortgage
19	c/o David Ware, President and Statutory Agent 10105 E. Via Linda, Suite 103
20	Scottsdale, AZ 85258
21	Petitioners
22	David Ware, Statutory Agent For:
	Regal Mortgage Company
23	dba Regal Online Mortgage
24	2575 E. Camelback Road, Suite 450 Phoenix, AZ 85016
25	
	David Ware
26	President
27	Regal Mortgage Company Dhe Regal Online Mortgage
- '	Dba Regal Online Mortgage

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4355 Clayton Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90027

By June Beeken

IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

In the Matter of the Mortgage Broker License of:

No. 09F-BD049-BNK-rhg

REGAL MORTGAGE COMPANY DBA

ADMINISTRATIVE

LAW JUDGE DECISION

ONLINE MORTGAGE AND DAVID WARE, PRESIDENT

10105 E. Via Linda, Suite 103

Petitioners.

HEARING: April 29, 2009-The record closed on August 3, 2009.

<u>APPEARANCES</u>: Assistant Attorney General Craig Raby appeared on behalf of the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions; David Ware appeared on his own behalf and on behalf of Regal Mortgage Company dba Regal Online Mortgage.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lewis D. Kowal

FINDINGS OF FACT

Background

- 1. At all times material to this matter, Regal Mortgage Company, doing business as Regal Online Mortgage (Regal), was licensed by the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions (Department) as a mortgage broker.
- 2. At all times material to this matter, David Ware (Mr. Ware) was, and currently is, the President of Regal.
- 3. From September 27, 2007 through October 2, 2007, the Department conducted an examination of Regal. As a result of the examination, certain violations were reported and Regal was advised of such violations. The Department issued a Notice of

Office of Administrative Hearings 1400 West Washington, Suite 101 Phoenix, Arizona 85007 (602) 542-9826

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Assessment pertaining to the violations found during the above-mentioned examination and assessed a civil penalty of \$10,000.00.

- 4. Regal filed a request for hearing to appeal the Notice of Assessment and an administrative proceeding was set before the Office of Administrative Hearings, an independent state agency. That matter was resolved through an agreement for the execution of a Consent to Assessment to be entered into between the Department and Regal whereby Regal and Mr. Ware would agree to be jointly and severally responsible for paying a civil penalty of \$5,500.00. The administrative matter was vacated based upon the settlement. A Consent to Assessment was signed by Mr. Ware on behalf of Regal with the civil penalty amount reduced to \$5,500.00. Subsequently, at the request of Mr. Ware, the Department agreed to a payment schedule.
- 5. No payments with respect to the civil penalty agreed to in the Consent to Assessment were ever made to the Department. On October 21, 2008, the Department issued a Cease and Desist Order ordering Regal and Mr. Ware to cease the violations of the mortgage broker statutes and rules that were found during the above-mentioned examination.
- 6. Regal and Mr. Ware requested a hearing to contest the Cease and Desist Order.
- 7. The Department initiated an administrative proceeding against Regal and Mr. Ware to determine if grounds exist for the Cease and Desist Order, for the imposition of a civil penalty and the suspension or revocation of Regal's mortgage broker license, and any other remedy necessary and proper under the laws regulating mortgage brokers.
- 8. The administrative hearing convened on January 13, 2009 and at that time, the parties entered into a stipulation as to the facts and conclusions of law, whereby Regal admitted to certain violations of law and the parties presented their positions as to when payment should be made to the Department. At that time, the Department amended the Notice of Hearing to exclude Mr. Ware as a party. A decision was issued by the Administrative Law Judge that was rejected by the Superintendent of the Department (Superintendent).

- h. The type of violations set forth above in paragraphs a-g were similar to those found in a prior examination of Regal that the Department conducted;
- i. Regal had not reconciled its accounts since June 2007. This type of violation was noted in the prior examination of Regal and was to have been corrected;
- j. Minutes of Regal's meetings were not provided for the Department to review;
- k. Regal's loan list did not contain a provision for entering the application date or name of loan officer;
- I. Regal's loan list did not include declined and withdrawn applications;
- m. Regal's loan list did not have separate entries for disposition and disposition date;
- n. Regal did not keep and maintain the withdrawal, cancellation or denial notice for 2 borrowers;
- Regal did not provide complete Truth-in-Lending disclosures to 5 borrowers;
- p. Regal did not disclose the Yield Spread Premium on the Good Faith Estimate for 4 borrowers;
- q. Regal did not provide complete, updated Servicing Transfer disclosures to 5 borrowers. These types of violations were noted in the prior examination and not corrected;
- r. Regal failed to maintain complete records and was unable to provide any back-up documents.
- s. Regal did not maintain a statutorily correct written agreement in loan files for 4 borrowers. This type of violation was noted in the prior examination and not corrected;
- t. Regal's Responsible Individual, Mr. Ware, failed to be in active management as evidenced by his failure to ensure compliance with the law governing mortgage brokers;

- v. Regal has used a disclosure document that limits a right to receive a request for a copy of the appraisal from an applicant to 90 days when there is no limit under Arizona law; and
- w. Regal did not obtain approval from the Superintendent with respect to computer or mechanical record keeping systems and the records appear to be generated from one or more computer systems;
- 15. Mr. Dunshee went through the documents that he reviewed and testified as to the deficiencies found with respect to those documents as they relate to State and Federal law.
- 16. Mr. Dunshee referenced Arizona statutes and rules specifically that were violated and only generally mentioned that they constituted violations of Real Estate Settlement Practices Act (RESPA) without identifying the particular provisions of RESPA. The record remained open for the submission of citations to the specific provisions of RESPA that the Department believes were violated that are incorporated by reference in the laws of Arizona that regulate mortgage brokers.
- 17. In its Closing Argument the Department made specific reference to the provisions of RESPA that were found by the Department to be violated. Those provisions are incorporated by reference herein and addressed below in the Conclusions of Law.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. The Superintendent of the Department is vested with the authority to regulate persons engaged in the mortgage broker business and has the duty to enforce statutes and rules relating to mortgage brokers. See A.R.S. § 6-901 et seq.
- 2. The Department bears the burden to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Regal and Mr. Ware have violated State laws pertaining to mortgage brokers. See A.A.C. R2-19-119.

- 9. The Superintendent ordered that this matter be set for re-hearing and the Superintendent also rejected the amendment of the Notice of Hearing, which excluded Mr. Ware as a party.
- 10. The re-hearing was scheduled to consider the issues set forth in the initial Notice of Hearing that the Department issued on December 8, 2008 that was the subject of the January 13, 2009 administrative hearing held before the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Department's Evidence

- 11. From September 27, 2007 through October 2, 2007, Chris Dunshee (Mr. Dunshee), an examiner employed by the Department, performed an examination of Regal.
- 12. As a result of the examination, Mr. Dushee prepared a Report of Examination and Notice of Assessment.
- 13. Mr. Ware and Regal executed Consent to Assessment and agreed to pay the Department the sum of \$5,500.00 and the expense of the examination. It is undisputed that the examination expense has been paid.
- 14. During the examination, Mr. Dunshee found the following violations:
 - a. Regal failed to obtain a completed and properly dated I9 (Federal Employment Eligibility Verification Form) before hiring 8 employees;
 - b. Regal failed to obtain a completed and signed employment application before hiring 2 employees;
 - c. Regal did not obtain a signed statement and detailed information regarding felony convictions for 8 employees before they were hired;
 - d. Regal did not consult with an applicant's most recent or next recent employer before hiring 9 employees;
 - e. Regal did not inquire into an applicant's qualifications before hiring 9 employees;
 - f. Regal did not obtain a current credit report from a credit reporting agency before hiring 8 employees;
 - g. Regal did not obtain an explanation for derogatory credit information before hiring 5 employees;

- 3. A preponderance of the evidence is "such proof as convinces the trier of fact that the contention is more probably true than not." Morris K. Udall, ARIZONA LAW OF EVIDENCE § 5 (1960).
- 4. The Department proved by a preponderance of the evidence that Regal and Mr. Ware, as the Responsible Individual, violated the provisions of law set forth below:
 - a. A.R.S. § 6-903(N) by failing to conduct the minimum elements of reasonable employee investigations before hiring employees;
 - b. A.A.C. R20-4-917(C) by failing to reconcile and update all records specified in A.A.C. R20-4-917(B) in each calendar guarter;
 - c. A.A.C. R20-4-917(B)(9) by failing to maintain a complete record containing all documents as required;
 - d. A.A.C. R20-4-917(B)(1) by failing to maintain all required information on their list of all executed loan applications or executed fee agreements;
 - e. A.R.S. § 6-906(A) and A.A.C. R20-4-917(B)(6) by failing to maintain originals or clearly legible copies of all mortgage loan transactions for not fewer than five years;
 - f. A.R.S. § 6-906(D) and A.A.C. R20-4-917(B)(6)(e) by failing to comply with the disclosure requirements of Title I of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 through 1666j), the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (12 U.S.C. §§ 2601 through 2617), and the regulations promulgated under these acts; Incomplete Truth in Lending disclosure: 12 C.F.R. §§ 226.18(k), (I), (m), (n) and (q) (2007) [Truth in Lending Regulation Z, implementing the Consumer Credit Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601, et seq.]; Truth in Lending disclosure provided prior to loan application: 12 C.F.R. § 226.19 (2007); Good Faith Estimate provided prior to loan application: 24 C.F.R. § 3500.7 (2007);
 - Servicing Transfer disclosure provided prior to loan application: 24 C.F.R. 3500.21(b)(1) (2007); Servicing Transfer disclosure not updated to show the most recent three year history: 24 C.F.R. 3500.21(b)(3)(ii)(A) (2007); and
 - Yield Spread Premium not disclosed on the Good Faith Estimate: 24 C.F.R. 3500, Appendix B, ¶ 13 (2007).
 - g. A.R.S. § 6-906(A) and A.A.C. R20-4-917(B) by failing to keep and maintain at

 all times correct and complete records as prescribed by the Superintendent;

- h. A.R.S. § 6-906(C) by failing to use a written agreement, signed by all parties, when accepting fees and/or documents in connection with mortgage loan applications;
- i. A.R.S. § 6-903(E) by failing to ensure that the Responsible Individual maintained a position of active management;
- j. A.R.S. § 6-906(A) by failing to notify the Superintendent prior to maintaining branch records at their principal place of business;
- k. A.R.S. § 6-906(C) by using an appraisal disclosure that places an unlawful 90-day limit on the amount of time in which a borrower may obtain a copy of an appraisal for which the borrower has paid;
- I. A.A.C. R20-4-917(A) by failing to obtain the Superintendent's approval of their use of a computer or mechanical recordkeeping system; and
- m. A.R.S. § 6-132 by failing to pay to the Department the civil money penalty due pursuant to the Notice of Assessment and Consent to Assessment in accordance with the agreed upon payment schedule while the Consent to Assessment was in effect.
- 5. Regal and Mr. Ware did not present any credible evidence that contested the violations found by Mr. Dunshee as a result of the above-mentioned examination.
- 6. The weight of the evidence of record established that the Cease and Desist Order issued against Regal and Mr. Ware was appropriately issued.
- 7. Based upon the above-mentioned violations, grounds exist for the Department to impose a civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$10,000.00 against Regal and Mr. Ware, as a joint and several liability. See A.R.S. § 6-132. Mr. Ware, as Responsible Individual, was responsible for the statutory violations committed by Regal.
- 8. Based upon the above, grounds exist for the revocation of Regal's mortgage broker's license pursuant to A.R.S. § 6-905(A)(3).

<u>ORDER</u>

Based upon the above, it is ordered affirming the Cease and Desist Order issued against Regal and Mr. Ware; Regal's mortgage broker's license shall be revoked on the effective date of the Order issued in this matter; and within forty-five days of the

effective date of the Order entered in this matter, a civil monetary penalty of \$10,000.00 shall be paid to the Department and such penalty is the joint and several liability of Regal and Mr. Ware.

Done this day, August 21, 2009.

Lewis D. Kowal

Administrative Law Judge

Original transmitted by mail this

24 day of August , 2009, to:

Felecia A. Rotellini, Superintendent

Arizona Department of Financial Institutions

ATTN: Susan Longo

2910 N. 44th Street, Suite 310

Phoenix, AZ 85018

By Christished